

Exchange Rates:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 11 1/2d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.15.

February 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 3 p.m. 60
Humidity 62 55

(ESTABLISHED 1861)
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February 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 3 p.m. 60
Humidity 44 37

7872 十初月五

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1918.

三拜禮 號十二月二英港香

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KING OF THE ANNUITY

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST AIR RAID.

A German Account.

London, February 19.
A wireless German official message says that aviators last night bombed London, Dover, Dunkirk and fighting forces on the north coast of France.

Only One Machine Reaches London.

London, February 19.
An official message says that six aeroplanes approached the mouth of the Thames at 9.45 last night and carried out an attack on London. All were turned back except one, which penetrated to the capital and dropped a bomb on the South-West district at ten o'clock, demolishing a house and burying an invalid officer, his wife and two children. The raider had previously dropped other bombs on the eastern outskirts. The casualties and damage are not serious. An attack on Dover at 10.45 was driven off. Bombs were dropped in the open country. Several pilots engaged a large enemy machine which crashed into the sea. The casualties and damage due to the raid are apparently light.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Patrols.

London, February 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that patrols took a few prisoners north-east of Hargicourt. Hostile artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

Enemy Surprise Attack Fails.

London, February 19.
A French communique states:—There has been fairly considerable reciprocal artillery fighting in the night in the region of Chavignon, east of Rheims and in Champagne. An enemy surprise attack east of Aubervie was without result.

Enemy Raiders Repulsed.

London, February 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states: The enemy raided this morning the post west of La Bassée. Three of our men are missing. We repulsed raiders at Poelcapelle. There is hostile artillery fighting in the St. Quentin, Lens and Armentieres sectors, also north-east of Ypres.

Successful British Air Raids.

London, February 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on Aviation says:—Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed and machine-gunned billets, railway stations and troops. We dropped over five and-a-half tons of bombs on different targets. Fourteen hostile machines were brought down, seven were driven down and anti-aircraft guns shot down two, one being a large bomber with four occupants who were taken prisoner. Another was driven down uncontrollably near one of the aerodromes. Five of our machines are missing. Last night we dropped four hundred bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Ghent, Tournai and Leuven. We also bombed, at a low height, Conflans Railway station and siding. Barrage of flame were observed on the latter. All our machines returned.

AMERICA'S PREPARATIONS GOING AHEAD.

London, February 19.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Garfield Fuel Administration states that, owing to the five-days industrial suspension in January and subsequent hostilities Monday, only a normal number of ships are now in American ports. The flow of supplies to the American Expeditionary Forces and Allies has been re-established, and the railways have been cleared for the shipment of essential war materials.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED.

London, February 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that in the House of Representatives a motion of "No confidence" in the Government was defeated by 241 votes against 117.

PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA SPREADING.

London, February 19.
A Peking telegram states that the plague is spreading. It has appeared near Paoing Fu and is threatening Peking and Tientsin. The mortality is enormous.

THE UKRAINE PEACE.

London, February 19.
The first Austro-German transports over the so-called bread peace in Ukraine are fast diminishing through the unceasing hostility of the Poles and all parties, including the Austro-German parties to the alienation of Cholm and especially the attitude of the Bolsheviks towards Ukraine. The R.R.s have already taken refuge at Zhitomir to escape the power of the Bolsheviks, who continue to increase in number to a strength which threatens to overrun Ukraine, and they certainly will not permit the export of grain on which the Austro-Germans are confidently reckoning. The Germans are now confronted with the prospect of fighting the Bolsheviks, who are believed to be collecting a big army. Germany is much perturbed at the capture of Germans and pro-German Estonians, rivals who the Bolsheviks regard as hostages and have already threatened to massacre. Germany is now threatening reprisals. Austria has intimated that she will not employ troops against Russia which is no longer her neighbour, but is ready to assist Germany with technical material.

Poles to Organise a Strike.

London, February 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich a Lombard telegram states that a great demonstration took place on February 14 and was attended by the united Polish parties. It was decided to organise a strike in all the public offices, institutions, schools and factories as a protest against the new Ukraine frontiers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

Proposal for Armistice with Russia.

London, February 18.
A Russian wireless official message states that delegates from the Rumanian General Staff have arrived in Petrograd with a proposal for an armistice and with the object of considering peace proposals. The proposal has been agreed to, subject to the suspension of attacks during the armistice. The message admits that the attitude of the Rumanian delegates are doubtful.

Intended Negotiations with the Central Powers.

London, February 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the *Handelsblad* learns from Vienna that Rumania intends to negotiate with the Central Powers, provided the Central Powers will give a previous assurance not to assail the sovereignty of Rumania and leave the solution of the dynastic question to the Rumanians themselves. Rumania will then declare its readiness to cede the Dobruja to Bulgaria, provided the Central Powers benevolently support Rumania in the Bessarabian question. M. Averescu's cabinet is not yet formed, but it is stated that the first point in his programme is peace by agreement with the Central Powers.

German Period of Grace Extended.

London, February 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Basle says that Germany has extended to February 22, the period given to Rumania to reply to the ultimatum demanding peace negotiations.

GERMAN-RUSSO ARMISTICE TO END.

Germany Reserves a Free Hand.

London, February 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Germany announces that, owing to the conduct of the Petrograd Government, the armistice will be regarded as annulled from February 10. Accordingly, after the lapse of the week's notice of the termination of the armistice provided under the treaty, Germany reserves a free hand in every direction.

M. Trotsky Claims Seven Days' Notice.

London, February 18.
A Russian Wireless official message states that M. Trotsky has asked the German Government for information concerning the message from General Hoffmann and Samoilin in which they state that war will be resumed at mid-day on Monday. Trotsky claims seven days' notice before a resumption of hostilities.

CHAOS IN PETROGRAD.

Shooting and Pillaging.

London, February 17.
There have been no telegrams from Petrograd since February 6 until to-day when messages dated February 7 and 8 have arrived. These reveal that there is a most chaotic situation in Petrograd itself, where indiscriminate shooting in the streets, pillaging, and lynching by desperadoes are prevalent. It transpires that the officers of the conspiracy to capture M. Lenin and hold him as a hostage have been discovered. The Bolsheviks claim to have captured the town of Simferopol, in the Crimea, after routing the Tatars, and they also claim to have defeated the Ukrainians at Nikolsk. On the other hand it is reported that General Alexieff has defeated the Bolsheviks near Voronezh, while the Ukrainians claim the gaining of the upper hand at Kiev.

Twelve Hours' Sanguinary Fighting.

London, February 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the White Guards have occupied Tammerfors after twelve hours' sanguinary fighting. Massacre of 1,500 Workmen.

London, February 18.
Reuter's correspondent says that a belated Kiev telegram shows that the White Guards with the junkers, after defeating the Red Guards at Petchersk massacred fifteen hundred workmen and also all the members of the Revolutionary Military Committee.

EDITOR OF THE "WORLD" FINED.

London, February 19.
Mr. Fenton de Wend-Fenton, editor of the *World*, has been fined a \$100 for publishing an article which referred to Col. Repington's article in the *Morning Post*, also for publishing the confidential warning to newspapers with regard to the Versailles Conference.

AMERICAN LABOUR'S DECLARATION.

London, February 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the American Federation of Labour has adopted a declaration that this is Labour's war which Labour must win and that every state fighting for final victory must count for humanity. It urges the Russian workers to make common cause with those of America, Britain, France and Italy.

YET ANOTHER AIR RAID ON LONDON.

London, February 19.
The Press Bureau announces that hostile aeroplanes crossed the Thames Estuary at 10 o'clock last evening and proceeded towards London. Some bombs were dropped on London. The raid is still in progress.

FORMER M. P. SENTENCED.

London, February 19.
Mr. Arnold Lupton, formerly a Member of Parliament, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for circulating a pacifist leaflet. The printer of the leaflet has been fined £20.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HEALTH.

London, February 19.
Mr. Lloyd George, though indisposed is working incessantly. He went to the country on Friday, but was recalled yesterday on urgent business.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GEN. SIR WM. ROBERTSON'S RESIGNATION.

Retirement of other Officers Expected.

London, February 19.
The *Sunday Times* and *National News* state that they have been informed by General Sir William Robertson that he has not resigned. General Robertson told a *Sunday Times* reporter last night "It is quite true that I will not accept either position." The political correspondent of the *Sunday Times* says that General Robertson considers he is divided. The correspondents add that his resignation was offered and declined by General Sir Herbert Plumer before it was given to General Sir Henry Wilson and it is anticipated that other officers will follow the retirement of General Robertson, but it is not expected that the defection of the General will wreck the Government because there is a great sympathy in the House of Commons regarding the attitude of soldiers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WHY GENERAL SIR WM. ROBERTSON RESIGNED.

London, February 16.
The Press Bureau says: The extension of the functions of the Permanent Military Representative decided on at last meeting of the War Council at Versailles necessitated the limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The Government therefore thought it right to offer General Sir William Robertson a choice of becoming the British Military Representative on the War Council at Versailles or continuing to be Chief of the General Staff under the new conditions.

Sir William Robertson, for reasons which the Prime Minister will explain in the House of Commons early next week, was unable to accept either position and the Government regretfully accepted his resignation.

General Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of Chief of General Staff and the appointment of the British Representative at Versailles will be announced shortly.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE NAILED.

London, February 16.
A correspondent of the "Morning Post" says: As German agents in Moslem countries for many years have maliciously accused Britain of robbery of religious trusts he has collected evidence through Zeki Pasha, Minister of War, who allowed him to examine the ministerial records at Cairo. This evidence showed not only a widening area of reform in estate management, but the increased material advantages now enjoyed by ten thousand officials of all grades engaged in religious duties. The correspondent quotes figures proving this and absolutely contradicting the German lie maliciously circulated in Turkey, Persia and the Red Sea littoral.

DISORDERS IN POLAND.

London, February 17.
German papers report the outbreak of strikes at Warsaw and Lemberg. German troops are patrolling Warsaw to prevent demonstrations against the Ukraine peace. The "Cologne Gazette" says: "Our bread peace with Ukraine is endangered. Fighting with the Bolsheviks and the Reds has already compelled the latter to move to Zhitomir and the suburbs of Kiev are already in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who are rushing up troops."

NAVAL AIRCRAFT RAID.

London, February 17.
The Admiralty reports that aircraft dropped many bombs on Zuydweg, dump on Saturday. A fire was started in the centre of the objective. All the machines returned.

MORE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES EXPECTED.

London, February 17.
A recurrence of the Armenian atrocities is expected. The German newspapers have recently printed official Turkish communiqués resembling those preceding earlier massacres and accusing armed Armenian bands of committing atrocities on Ottoman inhabitants. Talaat Pasha, interviewed by the "Vossische Zeitung," says the Russian troops are beginning to leave the Caucasus. A Turkish Armenian telegram to Constantinople speaks of resistance by bands of armed Armenians in Erzingan and adjoining villages being broken by Kurds, who are cleaning the Armenians out.

THREE THOUSAND GERMANS CAUGHT.

Petrograd, February 17.
A Russian guard ship captured 3,000 volunteers, proceeding by sea from Germany to Finland in order to assist the Finnish White Guard.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 17.
Silver is quoted at 42s. There is an absence of business.

GERMAN SLANDER.

Some Threats Against China.
The *North China Daily News* commenting on enemies in China says:—The enemy propaganda is not yet stifled in China to be proved by the many wild rumours that find circulation in native circles. Only a few months ago enemy agents were busy spreading the story that, when peace was declared with Russia, the Germans would march across Siberia in force and then "what would become of poor China?" This report was given the fullest possible publicity, but apparently did little good so far as the enemy was concerned. The latest German slander is that

13,000 Chinese of the Chinese Labor Corps have been killed in France. The story, of course, is as utterly untrue as it is improbable. Considering that Germany has taken three and a half years to kill a little over 14,000 non-combatants of Western nationality, the wildness of the story is almost without parallel. A gentleman stationed in the interior tells us that the opinion is still fostered amongst the Chinese, by the Germans, that the latter are winning this war. The best answer to that sort of tale is the question put to his credulous Chinese friends by a Shanghai gentleman who merely asks them, when the next German mail will arrive in this port.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SHANGHAI.

No Damage Done.

A strong earthquake shock was felt in Shanghai yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock says the *N. C. Daily News* of February 14. For nearly half a minute the shock was perceptible, causing many people who happened to be stationary at the time felt the effect of the disturbance. Clanks also were stopped in some cases. During the afternoon telegraphic communication on the Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s line was interrupted between Shanghai and Hongkong, and while the cause of this has not been ascertained at the time of inquiry it is thought possible that the earthquake might be responsible. However, the Great Eastern Telegraph Co.'s lines were not affected.

The report issued by the Sino-wai Observatory shows that the tremors were first experienced at 2.9 p.m. and that at 2.12 the vibrations became very strong, undulatory and in a western direction. The tremors lasted for some time, but as all the delicate instruments were seriously affected, some were actually thrown down, it is impossible to give accurate figures. The shock was felt particularly in the western districts and as far as 40 kilometres from Shanghai. The motion was from east to west and it is thought likely, from the information available, that the strongest shock occurred 800 miles westward or south-westward of Shanghai. At Sino-wai Observatory the shock was the severest that had been experienced during the past 12 years. Clanks were stopped and movable objects violently shaken for 20 seconds.

School for Stammerers.

There are 1,500 stammering children in L.O.O. elementary schools and an experimental class in remedial exercises is to be started. Stammering children affect other children with whom they associate, says an investigating committee.

"Without Encumbrance."
Attention was recently called by the Poor Law Officers' Association to the growing practice of inserting the words "without encumbrance" in advertisements for married couples for Poor Law appointments, declaring that such restriction was objectionable at any time and in present circumstances inimical to the interests of the State. The Poor Law Unions Association, which represents Poor Law guardians, denies that the practice is growing, but adds that it entirely agrees that suitable persons should not be penalised on account of having families.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, February 21.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.—Shareholders meeting; noon.

Saturday, February 23.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—Annual meeting; noon.

Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Performance in aid of War Charities.

Monday, Feb. 25.
Race Meeting—1st Day.
Tuesday, Feb. 26.
Race Meeting—2nd Day.
Wednesday, Feb. 27.
Race Meeting—3rd Day.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

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All kinds of Machinery and
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Blue Mills and Steam Engines.

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AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
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4 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCEOld Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.THREE
DIAMOND.

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CAN BE CURED.

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symptoms, is a single dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE.will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

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WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and
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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Page's Next Response.
Dr. Page recently related that recently he was showing a party of U.S.A. officers over the American Officers' Club in Chesterfield Gardens and remarked that Lord Leconfield had shown fine generosity in giving up his own residence. "Oh," said an officer, "I find that if you scratch an Englishman you find a gentleman." "I told him," said Dr. Page, "that I found the Englishman a gentleman without scratching him."

Nurse Wins Military Medal.
Miss Gladys Victoria King, a teacher of domestic science, trained at the Battersea Polytechnic Training Department for Teachers of Domestic Science, has been awarded the Military Medal for devotion to duty under shell fire. Miss King gave up a teaching appointment more than two years ago, and as a V.A.D. worker at a Queen Alexandra's Hospital in France, has rendered valuable assistance in cooking and nursing.

Warning to Makers of Bombs.
As a warning, he said, to others, Sir John Dickenson at Bow-street yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment Arthur Edward Brown, who was found guilty of manufacturing defective bombs. Sir E. Marshall Hall, on behalf of defendant, gave notice of appeal. The accused Brown was managing director of a firm of manufacturers, and it was alleged that in bombs supplied to the Ministry of Munitions varnish and cement had been used to conceal improper work.

Famous Composer's Unknown Music.
Some unknown and unpublished music by Paganini, the famous contemporary of Bach and Handel, recently came to light in London, and recently at Trinity College of Music students' concert, two movements from one of these newly discovered works was played. The music, which has been edited by Dr. Horner, is written for cello and clarinet, and ranks with much of the best of the period. The performance was given by Mr. Labell. Dr. Paganini also lectured on Bach and Paganini.

"Female Sharks."
Poor people, said Mr. Banker, K.O., the magistrate at South Western Police Court, were at the mercy of female sharks, who charged enormous interest for loans. It was 400 per cent. or thereabout, and that was monstrously excessive. Poor people could not afford to go to law to have their bargains set aside, therefore the Act against usury was powerless to them. The proper thing would be to resolve that interest on loans under 10s. should not exceed 75 per cent. Battersea Borough Council have ordered the dismissal of any of their employees who lend money on interest to their mates, or whose wife carries on the trade.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

VICTOR
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

TEN VICTOR RECORDS
which should be in every home.

Chanson-Meditation	Kreutzer	71333
My old Kentucky home	Gluck & Male Chorus	71168
Simple Air	M. Elman	4115
Love-Token	Frances Alda	61675
Sing! Sing! Birds on the wing	McCormack	61532
When the boys come home	Williams	61594
An Clair de Lune	Parrot-Clement	87509
Fascination Waltz	Smith's Orchestra	35640
For me and my gal		
Leopold Overture	Versella's Band	35269
Fourth Symphony		
Hawaiian Butterfly	Victor Band	35531
When it's circus day		

Save Your Eyes

If you have
HEADACHES
Suspect your eyes.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"St. George's Day," 23rd April, 1918.
DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$500,000 (HONGKONG CURRENCY)
or more or less according to subscriptions

PROSPECTUS

Tickets \$5 each. HONGKONG CURRENCY.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 per cent. will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 25 per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize	50 per cent.
Second	15 "
Third	10 "

100 smaller prizes ranging in amount from H.K. \$1,000 to H.K. \$50

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in HONGKONG, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in HONGKONG ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH APRIL, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (President)	W. J. ELDRIDGE, Esq.
N. J. STABB, Esq. (Vice-President)	H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ	L. M. LEFFE, Esq.
G. S. A. ROBERTS, Esq.	Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C.
H. W. BIRD, Esq.	J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer)
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Esq.	JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary)

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 8th FEBRUARY, 1918.

H. C. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer),
CHAR. B. SWICK, (Hon. Secretary),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamshu, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW at TAIFU, furnished, for 6 months or longer. Use of Motor Boat. Apply Alex. Ross & Co.

TO BE LET—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 58 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to: Tong Sang & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 496

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

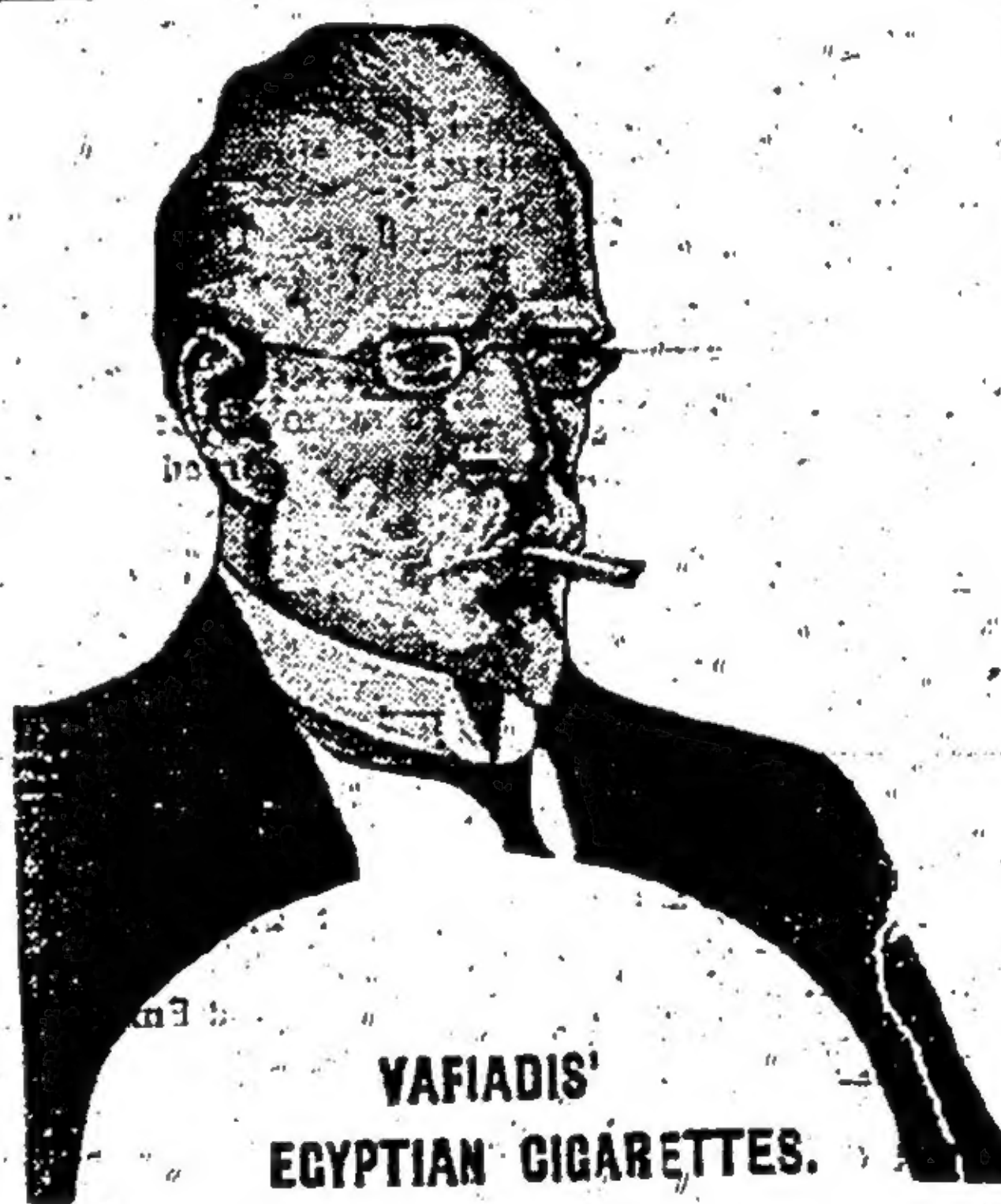
IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
5, DUDDELL STREET.



Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
	50	2.35
Nectar	25	1.10
Yildiz	10	.40
Club Size	100	3.60
Non Plus Ultra	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

SCHOOL will resume work on MONDAY February 25th at 8.15 A.M.

Students who wish to enter should call upon the Warden on SATURDAY morning, February 23, at 7.30 A.M.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

JUST TO HAND

CADDY BAGS GOLF CLUB SHAFTS

SILVER KING GOLF BALLS

IN TWO WEIGHTS

RED DOTS AND BLACK DOTS
PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

NETTLETON SHOES.

- FOR THE MAN OF FASHION -

Tel. NEW MODELS Tel.
692 FOR THE RACES. 692

- JUST TO HAND -

- CALL AND INSPECT THEM. -

J. T. SHAW

- SOLE AGENT -

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February, to SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON every week day except SATURDAYS.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th February, 1918.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massage Therapist.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES.

210, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

THE committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March, on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

G. W. GEGG.

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present prices in Hongkong:

"WHITE ROSE" \$5.55 per case of 100.

"COMET" \$5.55 per case of 100.

"CHING CHEONG" \$5.55 per case of 100.

168 Des Voeux Road, Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

14 Des Voeux Road, West.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

EARTHQUAKES

"There appears lately to have been a lot of loose hair found floating around in different parts of the Colony."

"WATSON RESORGIN HAIR WASH."

will not only quickly restore those lost locks, but will so invigorate the scalp, as to render them immune from all other shocks.

In bottles at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1913.

HONGKONG AND DEMOCRACY.

The main burden of the speeches made at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association constitutes an old theme, but one which, nevertheless, is of prime importance to the Colony. The principle of democratic government, so often talked about in these days of change, finds no active expression in Hongkong, and the energies which are being devoted towards bringing about the realization of popular control are worthy, in the highest sense, not only of the public's sympathy, but of the most unhesitating support. Since the Association was first called into being not a few have been wondering whether it was ever going to take the initial steps necessary to put its ideals into practice, and local wisemen have endeavoured to be humorous regarding its seemingly moribund state. But a perusal of the speeches made will bring all, but the most unreasonably enthusiastic, to a realization that the policy of waiting until more favourable times prevail is not only sound but inevitable. To distrust those who are now concentrating their energies upon the successful prosecution of the war would be an act of grave indiscretion, and, as the Hon. Mr. Holyoake pointed out, the question of giving Hongkong government by an elected body would not now receive the due consideration that it so properly deserves. It must suffice for the moment that the organization exists, ready to pursue till accomplishment the ends for which it was brought into being.

None can have studied the lengthy letter which has been sent by the Association to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the question of Hongkong having its own direct representatives on the Councils of the Empire without realizing that a full case has been made out for the granting of the treatment asked. Particularly differing conditions exist in most of the Empire's overseas possessions and Hongkong is, perhaps, a notable example. The question is natural. Why should it not have its voice heard in the deliberations which precede any decision affecting the welfare and conduct of Colonies? The reply from the Secretary of State through the local Government strikes us as being as characteristically non-committal as such documents usually are, and it is easy to realize that it will only be by the exercise of all the pressure that can be mustered that any opportunity for individual expression like that sought will be granted. But here again there is only to wait, and that need not imply to forget.

The several questions of purely domestic importance raised prove more than ever the need of a municipal form of direction over the Colony's growth. Police and Fire Brigade efficiency, of which more will be heard this week, road development and improvement, the establishment of a first-class school for European children, and the adequate furnishing of hospital accommodation of all kinds are matters in which the public have a right to say something, and not only say it, but possess the executive power with which to bring about a state of affairs to their own liking. At the moment public opinion in Hongkong is almost impotent to accomplish what it thinks right, with the inevitable result that communal interest and welfare seldom find a place in the thoughts of the majority of residents. Without the power to do there is born inertia, for none can deny that sluggishness in municipal enterprise is one of the most to be regretted traits in practically all the European inhabitants. The Hon. Mr. P. J. L. de Silva's reference to the granting of local autonomy to the South African Union will remind any who read it of the advantage to be gained by a free exercise of practical democracy, for the precedent only gains weight by being reiterated. Such a case has already been made out for putting all this talk into action, and little more need be said here. It only remains to add that those who have set their hearts on this movement will require wholehearted backing, and if they fail to get it then Hongkong will deliver the stigma that will undoubtedly be attached to it.

A New "Squarer" Method.

Another detestable method of giving commission to Chinese of the servant class has been brought to light in Shanghai, and although we have never heard of such a system being in vogue in Hongkong—we should be sorry to hear of it—the complaint will possibly prove of great interest to owners of motor cars in the Colony. The pernicious practice, which from the complaint received seems to be pretty general in the northern port, is that certain retailers of motor-car tyres allow chauffeurs a commission of anything from 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount paid by the owners of cars for tyres. The system, if it really does exist, besides being immoral is a grossly unfair proceeding and no matter where it is practised steps should be taken to put a stop to it. From these remarks it will be obvious that the awarding of commission will only act as an incentive for native chauffeurs to see that the tyres of their employers' car wear as little time as possible. As everyone knows a dishonest or careless chauffeur can vary soon be responsible for the perishing of a tyre without any deliberate intention of destroying it. If such a wrong system prevails the sooner the innocent car owner is protected the better.

Another System.

Transactions of this kind call to mind others no less detestable, which have become so common as to be almost disregarded, but which should, nevertheless, be given serious attention. One evil which is ever with us in that arrangement between the cook or houseboy and the housewife's old enemy the domestic emporium. Between the two of them they manage to fleece the poor European housekeeper of many dollars in the course of a month. The servant is guilty of not only actual theft, but it pays him to be as wasteful as he possibly can, for by doing so, his commission from the man behind the counter is all the greater when the settling up comes at the month end. But the household emporium is at the bottom of nine-tenths of the misery. Besides giving every encouragement to the servant to increase the wants of his mistress, it is a well-known fact that he buys back articles which the "boy" has been able to conceal. It is very difficult to bring the offence home to the emporium, he is too wily for that, but it is a pity one or two of them cannot be made to see the inside of the goal to assist them to be honest in their dealings with the folks that patronize them.

The Latest German Bungle.

There is an immense significance in the news which came to hand yesterday in regard to the Ukrainian peace, which a few days ago Germany was exulting in, for it is revealed that the immediate result has been to throw Poland in an uproar, until the resignation of the Polish Cabinet and unite several factions in Austria-Hungary in a protest which has forced the Austrian Premier to resign. Designated as being only bought by bribing Ukrainians with territory, the new peace promises to be an exceedingly bad thing for our principal enemy, for it has stirred up those who have hitherto been content to accept Germany's rough-shod riding with meek complacency. The bully usually gets this desert sooner or later, and the Teuton brow-beater is in peril of incurring the resentment his own actions have engendered. The Bolsheviks in Russia have by no means been lulled by Germany's pleadings and when it is reported that current events point to an Austro-German military move against this party and that a Red Army is being formed in Russia it seems safe to predict that Russia and Germany will soon be facing each other again as bitter enemies. At this moment, when Germany is preparing for a great smash in the West, she can ill afford to encounter so great a distraction as an accentuated anti-German movement in Austria combined with armed opposition from Russia, but this would seem to be an inevitable sequence to her latest blunder.

DAY-BY-DAY.

EVERY EXPERIENCE HOWEVER BITTER HAS ITS LESSON, AND TO FORGET ONE'S AFFLICTION ON THE LESSON HELPS ONE OVER THE BITTERNESS.—Edward Howard Gifford.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the beginning of the Battle of Verdun (1916).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.3/8d.

Notice to Mariners.
Notice is hereby given that till further notice the light on Collingwood Reach Barrier will be fired Red, instead of occulting Red as heretofore.

Discharged.
An all-gold theft of a bar of lead, a foot long, valued at \$85 was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. It was stated it had been stolen from a vessel lying in harbour. The evidence was inconclusive, and defendant was discharged.

"Animal and Plant Coloration."
A popular Lecture on the "Theory of Animal and Plant Coloration" will be delivered by Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., F.R.G.S., at the Helena May Institute on Friday next, the 22nd inst., at 5.30 p.m. Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

No Postage Stamps.
An old Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with having carried a bundle of letters. Inspector Watt gave evidence that he found the letters concealed on the person of accused. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said that as he was hurrying to catch the launch he forgot to buy the stamps. Defendant was fined \$25.

Bribery.
A truck driver as fined \$25 for bribing an Indian sergeant with 30 cents, who had arrested him for driving his truck on the left side of the pathway. He was also fined \$5 for the latter offence. Defendant said he knew nothing about the regulations of the road, as he was a sub-dealer in Yachting, and had only recently come to Hongkong.

Bread and Alum.
At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board a reply was given by the Head of the Sanitary Department to questions which had previously been asked by Dr. Orris with regard to the presence of alum in bread. Mr. Carmichael's reply was to the effect that analyses of bread had been made and it was found that alum was absent.

Alleged Embezzlement.
The manager of the Kwong Lung vegetable stall, Central Market, charged his salesman before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with having on the November 20 last, received and took \$214 in money in the name and on account of the shop, and embezzled his employer of the said amount. Complaint was represented by Mr. X. X. D'Almeida and Mr. Leo D'Almeida acted for the defence. The case was withdrawn and the defendant was discharged.

Cross at Causeway Bay.
On Monday next Harcourt's circus, which is paying a visit to the Colony, will open its season at Causeway Bay, on the piece of ground behind the French Consulate block of buildings. The attractions announced should be sufficient to draw large crowds, for an array of talent seldom seen in Hongkong is to perform. There is, in addition, a large menagerie. Attention is drawn to the fact that there will be matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when children will be admitted at half price. Special cars will run before and after all the night performances. Booking may now be done at the Robinson Piano Company.

London's Humour Line.

Mr. Pitt Rivers adds more humour in North London than in the South, and those bordering on the Thames were in the grip of melancholy. He also told the United War Club some time ago that the lower middle classes were the only people remaining in London who said exactly what they meant, and their thoughts were as a rule, humorous, as also was their speech.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The following are the official times and positions of yachts competing at the Victoria Regatta on Saturday, 16th instant:

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Troas Rock (S), Start and Finish, Outer and Inner Naval Buoy, V.R.C. Distance:—6 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	—	4:16.06	4:16.06
Rolla	—	32:41.02	4:10.30
Jessica	—	1:05 D.N.S.	—
Dione	—	4:52:40.51	4:35.59
Colleen	—	4:52 D.N.S.	—
Aileen	—	6:30 D.N.F.	—

Position:—(1) Rolla, (2) Dione.

One Design Class.
Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Troas Rock (S), Start and Finish, Outer and Inner Naval Buoy, V.R.C. Distance:—6 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Aileen	Scratch	4:53.15	—
Bonita	—	5:01.55	—
Daphne	—	4:59.35	—
Haleyton	—	4:57.08	—

Position:—(1) Aileen, (2) Haleyton.

Howard Hays and Gael Class.
Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Troas Rock (S), Start and Finish, Outer and Inner Naval Buoy, V.R.C. Distance:—6 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dawn	Scratch	5:05:30 5:05.30	—
Lady Urrala	—	5:05:43 5:05.46	—
Lynbeth	—	Time not saved	—
Toinette	—	5:25:05 5:25.05	—
Dorothy	—	33 D.N.S.	—
Gael	—	32 Time not saved	—
Aurora	—	32 Time not saved	—

Position:—(1) Toinette, (2) Dawn.

The Third of the series of Cruise Club Championship Races was sailed off on Sunday last, and resulted as under:—

Chinese Rig.
Course:—Lamma Island (S), Distance, 2 1/2 Miles. Start and Finish, Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ladye	Scratch	5:00:52 5:00.52	—
Onone	—	8:10 4:40.52 4:32.42	—
Dorothy II	—	16:20 4:53.32 4:37.12	—
Noble	—	16:20 4:38.49 4:22.29	—
Helen	—	16:20 D.N.S.	—

Position:—(1) Noble, (2) Onone, (3) Dorothy II, (4) Ladye Jean, (5) Helen.

English Rig.
Course:—Lamma Island (S), Distance 2 1/2 Miles. Start and Finish, Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Verper	Scratch	4:10:27 3:57.47	—
Vera	—	40:50 4:38.59 3:58.09	—
Feathers	—	44:55 4:28.08 3:41.11	—
Irene	—	49:00 4:18.24 3:29.24	—
Mist	—	49:00 4:52.17 4:03.17	—

Position:—(1) Irene, (2) Verper, (3) Feathers, (4) Vera, (5) Mist, (6) Queen Bee.

One Design Class.
Note:—The points for the fifth Club Championship Race have been awarded as follows:—

Yacht	Points for Race	Points to Date
(1) Daphne	5	21
(2) Haleyton	3	20
(3) Bonita	2	6
(4) Aileen	—	15

Disqualified.

RACING NOTES.

This Morning's Gallops at Happy Valley.

Perhaps the most talked of matter at the Race Course this morning was the probability of rain for the forthcoming meeting, the overcast morning causing minds to wander in this direction. Should wet weather ensue a great deal of revision would have to be made in most people's selection of winners for a heavy course will make all the difference to those promising speed and staying powers. This morning's times were as follows:—

Derby Griffs.
Xmas Day, Mile and a quarter, (o)—35; 1:10; 1:43 3/5; 2:18 3/5; 2:52; last quarter, 33 2/5.

Siam Cat, Three quarters, (o)—34 3/5; 1:0 1/5; 1:40 1/5; last quarter, 31.

Conquest Dablia and Bantam Dablia, Mile and a half, (o)—34 1/5; 1:8 2/5; 1:42; 2:18; 2:53 1/5; 3:28 4/5; last quarter, 34 3/5.

Wild Cat, Three quarters, (o)—37; 1:12; 1:43; last quarter, 31.

Gentle Cat, Three quarters, (o)—37; 1:10; 1:41 3/5; last quarter, 31 3/5.

Unique Dablia, Mile, (o)—35; 1:11 1/5; 1:45 4/5; 2:18 1/5; last quarter, 32 2/5.

Modesty Dablia, Mile, (o)—35; 1:11; 1:45; 2:16 2/5; last quarter, 31 2/5.

Persian Cat, Mile, (o)—28 5/5; 1:11 2/5; 1:45; 2:17 2/5; last quarter, 33 2/5.

Old Ponies.
Coronet Dablia, Three quarters, (o)—33; 1:7 1/5; 1:41; last quarter, 33 4/5.

Titmouse, Mile and a quarter, (o)—36; 1:10; 1:48; 2:22; 2:58; last quarter, 36.

Australian Chief, Mile, (i)—28; 1:14; 1:50; 2:22 3/5; last quarter, 32 3/5.

Windy Dablia, Mile, (o)—34 1/5; 1:9 1/5; 1:43; 2:14 4/5; last quarter, 31 4/5.

Attraction Dablia, Mile and a quarter, (o)—35 3/5; 1:11 3/5; 1:43; 2:22; 2:53 3/5; last quarter, 31 3/5.

Ploverfield, Mile, (o)—40; 1:18; 1:50; 2:29 1/5; last quarter, 33 1/5.

Dandy Dablia, Mile, (o)—34; 1:0 4/5; 1:44 3/5; 2:16 4/5; last quarter, 32 1/5.

Adventure, Mile and a quarter, (o)—36; 1:10; 1:48; 2:20; 2:53; last quarter, 33.

Fairlight and Xmaslight, Last half of three quarters, (o)—34; 1:6; last quarter, 32.

Subscription Griffs.
Cambridge, Mile and a quarter, (o)—41; 1:21; 2:00 4/5; 2:40; 3:14; last quarter, 34.

White Cat, Three quarters, (o)—38; 1:14 1/5; 1:42; last quarter, 31 4/5.

Black Cat, Three quarters, (o)—33 4/5; 1:6 3/5; 1:38 1/5; last quarter, 31 2/5.

Wallace, Last three quarters, (o)—34 2/5; 1:9; 1:43; last quarter, 34.

Herod, Mile, (o)—35; 1:12; 1:45 4/5; 2:25 4/5; last quarter, 37.

Second Yachting, Mile and a quarter, (o)—40; 1:15 1/5; 1:50; 2:25; 2:58 1/5; last quarter, 33 1/5.

Templebar, Mile, (o)—35; 1:9 1/5; 1:43; 2:19 1/5; last quarter, 35 3/5.

Kingway, Mile, (o)—35; 1:11 1/5; 1:43; 2:17 1/5; last quarter, 33 1/5.

One has only to look at the arms of the Earls of Strafford to see that Sir Julian Byng, who is the seventh son of the second Earl, comes of a fighting stock, for "over all in a bend sinister," as the heralds say, is a representation of the colours of the 31st Regiment, while the chief, in which an arm "out of a steel crown" grasps the same colours, bears a riband with the name "Moorqure," the banner near Bayonne where General Sir John Byng, first Earl of Strafford, played the colours in the enemy's lines at the passage of the Nive. Sir John had served in the disastrous Flanders campaign of 1758, and he fought through the Peninsular War under Wellington. He was in command of the Second Brigade of the First (or Guards) Division at Waterloo, and after the battle his horses headed the advance into France, where he took part in the capture of the enemy's position, near to which his gallant descendant has won the first British victory of the war to turn London's thoughts to joy bells. In later years Sir John Byng took to politics, and was one of the very few distinguished generals to support the first Reform Bill.

The only one of Lord Reading's predecessors to attain the dignity of an earldom was Lord Mansfield, whose power (calculated the majority of old-time legal peacocks) still exists. "By his perfect impartiality," says Mansfield's biographer, "inherently patient, and the strength and accuracy of his understanding, he ranks among the greatest who have ever administered justice. Mansfield was a sincere Christian, but so careless of times and seasons that he once proposed to 'try a case on Good Friday,' and only abandoned the idea in deference to the protest of one of the leading counsel against following a precedent set by Pontius Pilate. Subsequently he insisted on sitting on a 'White Monday.' Counsel in his court, to mark their displeasure, made holiday as usual, whereupon the Chief Justice instructed the attorneys to conduct the case. 'That extraordinary scene some of us out,' commented one of the attorneys thus singled out.

The principle of "camouflage" is being extensively applied—as the American newspaper reports—to the steamships on the New York river front, which by this means are being converted into "cray quill" vessels. The work is being done under the direction of Mr. W. A. Mackay, a distinguished mural painter. The basic theory is the merging of hull and upper works with sea and sky—a kind of protective colouring, in fact. Mr. Mackay's scheme depends on the distinction between light and colour in pigment. The rainbow teaches us that what we know to be white light is composed of rays of various colours. If an object, say the hull of a vessel at sea, presents these colours from coming to us, that hull naturally is clearly defined, the reason being that the brown mass shuts out the light rays behind it. Mr. Mackay has discovered, as a result of his tests in the studio, that by applying to the sides of a ship a representation in paint of the three light rays shut out by the steamship's hull, that hull is less visible than a smaller body painted in solid colour. In a series of experiments made under the direction of the American Navy Department an oil tanker was so successfully painted in imitation of the colour rays of light that at three miles she seemed to melt into the horizon.

Mr. Mackay first got in touch with the Navy Department in 1915 when he gave a series of lectures before the officers of the submarine fleet. With the aid of his dyes he showed them that yellow and blue in light make white, while in pigment they make green. Thus, a bird of blue and yellow will be a dull grey on a distance of 100 feet, and a ship of the same colours will be a dull grey at a distance of 100 miles. He spoke for half an hour, and his remarks were cheered. He finished by singing the "Soldier's Song" from "Faust."

able to last out.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT
PAST AND PRESENT.Interesting Lecture by Col.
Ward.

A large number of gentlemen were present at the City Hall last night to hear the lecture of Lieut.-Col. Ward, M. P., on "The Labour Movement, Past and Present," which was given under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society. The Rev. Copley Moyle presided, and among those present were Sir William Beechey, K. C., Hon. Mr. O'Sullivan, O. M. G., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., Mr. A. B. Harris, Professor Middleton Smith, Hon. Mr. D. Lauder, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. S. H. Dwyer and many other well-known residents.

The chairman gave a brief outline of the principles of the C.E.M.S., saying the first principle was one of service. The O.E.M.S., also implied co-operation instead of competition. He thought that in Hongkong there seemed a danger that they might follow on the lines which had been followed at home, and bring about similar troubles between capital and labour. It would be as well, therefore, if they learned from the labour movements at home how such difficulties could best be avoided. The labour difficulties here would present a somewhat different aspect because labour and capital were of different races.

A short history of the labour movement was then given by Col. Ward, who impressed upon his hearers the fact that changes had been seen to take place in Oriental countries. The movement was sometimes very sudden and was sometimes accompanied by violence. If the man at the bottom was to take a decent place in the councils of his country, and his race, he had to fight every step of the way; he had to contest all his progress with those whose business it was to maintain the institutions of general position of the country for the time being. He might mention the interesting fact that only a hundred years ago it was a criminal offence for two men to combine together to raise their wages, and another interesting fact was that the last batch of Trades Unionists who were sent from England to Australia, transported for life, did not embark until 1824.

Proceeding to deal with the Trade Union Act, Col. Ward drew attention to the collier's strike of 1893 and the railway strike of 1902, which had the effect of dislocating the industry of Britain. Arising out of the latter was a claim for damages by the Taff Vale Company against the men's Union, in spite of the fact that for 40 years Unions could not sue or be sued. It seemed to be that as soon as the Union made a nuisance of itself, according to certain people's way of thinking, steps were taken to put it down. As a result of the action the Trades Union had to pay £50,000 damages. This was the way traders had of dealing a blow to the labour problem. If this had been allowed to go on it would have sounded the death knell of the labour movement once and for all. If the trader would claim damages from a Trade Union for calling a strike the whole right of the working man to protect himself was gone. It meant that he had no right to ask for an increase in wages; it meant that he had no right to ask for better conditions of employment. A conference recalled and the workmen eventually organised themselves so that Tory or Liberal did not stand a chance in a constituency with a majority of working men unless he promised to pledge himself to reverse the law. Huge funds were collected and the movement took on a political form which was intense. They had either to do that or submit to the capitalists. He ventured to say that the enemy on the battlefield to-day was now that the English working man was not one to submit. (Applause). The policy

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business at To-morrow's
Meeting.

The business at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council includes amendments to the following by-laws: Scavenging and Conservancy, Disinfection of Infected Premises, Notification of Infectious Diseases and the Removal of Patients.

The Orders of the Day comprise:—
First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903, and

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, publications, and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting, or offensive nature.

The questions to be asked by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C.; and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, are set out elsewhere.

of the working man was not one of hostility to the State. They had seen that when the State was in danger the working man had come forward to give his assistance. (Applause). It was safe to assume that when the working peoples were more educated and put forward definite, decent and well-thought out proposals for improvement, they could be sure the country would always be willing to listen to them. He asked them to remember that the Trade Unions were always trying to improve trade. It was to their advantage that a good volume of trade should be kept. He did not think they need ever fear a democracy.

At the close of the address a number of questions were put to the lecturer, amongst these being one from Mr. Justice Gompertz who mentioned the cases of some far seeing employers who had anticipated the demands of their men, mentioning as an example Henry Ford who paid his men a minimum daily wage of \$5 (gold). He asked if it could not be said that in such a case the interests of the employer and employee were identical?

Col. Ward in reply said that some employers were prepared to go further than the employed themselves. He would draw their attention to the fact that Lord Leverhulme suggested that the working day should be no more than six hours. He was one of the best employers men ever had, and he ventured to say that if all were like him there would be no need for Trade Unions. The general rule was for an employer to get as much out of his workmen as he possibly could and he was not always particular how he did it. (Laughter). The employers and workers must realise that they were citizens of a country and that one could not have his own way without injuring someone else. Until this was recognised there would always be trouble.

The Hon. Mr. O'Sullivan referring to the payment of a minimum wage and profit sharing question, said that some people seemed to think that where there was a sharing of profits, there should also be a sharing of losses.

Col. Ward replied that if there was to be a sharing of losses it was safe to say that there would be a demand that there should be a share in the management of the business concerned.

In answer to a question if Col. Ward viewed with misgiving or otherwise the problem of female labour after the war, the lecturer said he did not think the problem would be so difficult as some people would have them believe. He thought that 50 per cent. of them would want to get back to their homes. He was a little old fashioned and conservative and believed that the position of the women was in the home. (Heard, Hear). For the other 50 per cent. he thought that something else would be found for them to do.

Many other questions were asked, and replied to at length. Col. Ward in answer to a request to give a lecture at some future date on the constructive policy of the Trade Union movement, promised that he would do so.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Details of the Hongkong
Outbreak.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, a statement as to the incidence of spotted fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis) was made by Mrs. Gale, Medical Officer of Health, who said that the total number of cases had been 77 in all. These were divided as follows: District No. 4, 11 cases; No. 5, 11 cases; No. 6, 11 cases; No. 7, 9 cases; No. 8, 8 cases; No. 2, 6 cases; No. 3, 4 cases; No. 7, 2 cases; No. 1, no cases. Total 62 for Victoria, plus 9 cases in Kowloon, 2 in the Harbour District, 2 no fixed abode, 1 Aberdeen, 1 Shaukiwan, Grand total 77. There have been 38 deaths out of the 77 cases; of these 5 were imported. Most of the latter sufferers arrived either sick or diseased and died within a few hours of arrival.

The Chairman (Mr. Carmichael) said the measures they were taking were disinfecting and sending the cases to the hospital. They were carrying out more house cleaning than usual, especially the cleaning of blocks of buildings in which cases had occurred. They were also having constructed steam atomisers. These were being constructed by the Kowloon Dock. The first would be ready to-day (Wednesday) and if it proved satisfactory they could have six in another two days so as to carry out the work of disinfection more efficiently.

The Hon. Mr. O'Sullivan asked if the outbreak was confined to Chinese children.

The Chairman replied that there were no children affected. There seemed to be an idea that it was an infantile disease, whereas the incidence was usually between 15 and 25 years. Very few children were affected.

Mr. O'Sullivan asked if all the cases were Chinese.

The Medical Officer of Health replied that there was one Portuguese case.

Replying to Mr. O'Sullivan the Medical Officer said the disease was on the increase.

La. Col. Crisp asked if anything could be done with regard to contacts and received the reply that the steam atomisers were being obtained for the purpose. Throat swabs had also been taken.

The Week's Diseases.

The return of communicable diseases for the week ending Feb. 16 showed 51 cases of cerebro spinal fever, 40 occurring in the City of Victoria, with 25 deaths. One patient was Indian and the rest Chinese. Seven cases of diphtheria (one Portuguese, rest Chinese) resulted in five deaths, and of eight cases of enteric fever reported, three proved fatal. Three British people were reported suffering this disease.

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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

THE Hong Kong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Race Days.

By Order,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

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TENDER EATING, DELICATE
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Return of the Popular Favourites
BIGGER, BETTER, BRIGHTER THAN EVER
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The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
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TO-DAY'S
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Kowloon, 18th February, 1918.

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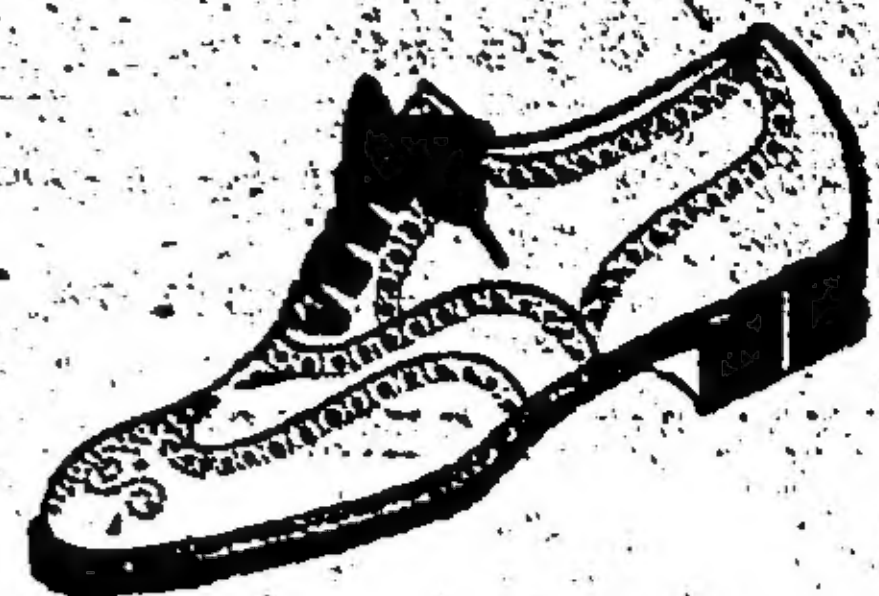
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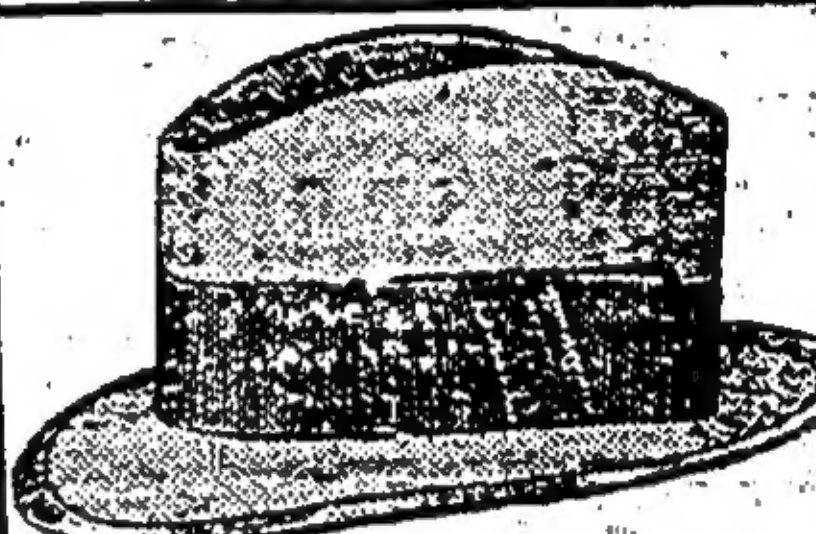


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TO-MORROW'S COUNCIL MEETING.

QUESTIONS BY MR. POLLOCK AND MR. HOLYOAK.

Many Local Topics Dealt With.

The Agenda for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council contains a whole list of questions which have been asked by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The questions concern the state of the Peak Road, better communication between Cheung Chow Island and Hongkong, the recent Gresson Street affray, the statements as to drink made by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Tytan Tuk Reservoir, the efficiency of the Fire Brigade and the Police. The following are the questions under their various headings:

The Peak Road.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will ask:—"In view of the steep portions of the Peak Road being dangerous for pedestrians, when in a slippery condition, will the Government take steps to make such steep portions less dangerous by putting ribbing across the road, or, if not, what other steps does the Government propose to adopt in the matter?"

Communication with Cheung Chow.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will ask:—"In view of the damage done by typhoon to shipping at and near Cheung Chow Island in August last and in view of the recent damage done by fire there, will the Government state what would approximately be the cost of connecting Cheung Chow with the Island of Hongkong (a) by wireless; (b) other means?"

The Gresson Street Affray.
The Hon. Mr. Pollock will ask:—"Whether the warrant which the Police Officers set forth to execute at No. 6 Gresson Street, on January 23, 1916, was a warrant for the seizure of property stolen by armed robbers, and whether such warrant also covered the seizure of arms and/or ammunition and also whether such warrant was also a warrant for the apprehension of any, and if so, how many persons and for what offences or suspected offences?"

2.—"Whether it is a fact that the Police Officers, executing such warrant, were unarmed, and, if so, whether there is any Hongkong Police Force Rule or Regulation or instruction upon the subject of search parties of Police going armed? If not will the Government consider the advisability of making a Rule or Regulation enjoining Police, when executing a search warrant, to go armed?"

3.—"Is there any, and, if so, what Regulation in force in the Metropolitan Police Force, London, with reference to Police Officers engaged in search parties going armed?"

Subordinate Staff and Drink.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will ask:—"Is His Excellency the Governor correctly reported as having made the following statements, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Tytan Tuk Reservoir, on the 2nd day of February, 1916:—"It will surprise some of you people to know the terrible casualties that are inflicted upon the Civil Service of this Colony by a too free use of alcoholic beverages. I wonder how many you imagine, of the subordinate staff—concerning whom I have absolute figures—who arrive in this Colony, survive to earn their pensions. I wonder, if I were to ask the cause, what the answer would be: well, I can tell you that I am well within the mark when I say that of every two men who arrive here, whether as Policemen, or as Overseers of works such as these, Sanitary Inspectors, Revenue Officers, and so forth, there is not more than one who lives and remains in the service to earn his pension. I might add that the particular cause of the dismissal, loss of health, and even death, of the moiety that do not earn their pension, is drink." If His Excellency is not correctly reported as above, what amendments require to be made in the above report?"

4.—"Is it not a fact that the Central Fire Station still relies on the prehistoric custom of giving an alarm by a handbell, instead of by electric alarm as is installed in other large towns? If the latter were installed would it not lead to a quicker turn out?"

The Police Force.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will ask:—"Will the Government state how many members of the European Regular Police Force have been allowed to go home since the outbreak of War in order to join the Army, and whether any of their names were submitted to the Military Service Commission?"

2.—"How do the numbers of such European Regular Police Force now on duty in the Colony compare with the numbers on duty here on the 4th of August, 1914?"

3.—"How many members of the European Police Force were allowed to leave the Colony during the year 1917?"

4.—"Is it not the fact that in the year 1916 as compared with the year 1915 there was an increase of Burglaries and Larcenies amounting to 362 in number and that such increase was to a considerable extent due to the very large influx of undesirable into the Colony owing to disturbances in the neighbouring Chinese Provinces?"

5.—"Has such influx of undesirable into the Colony continued during the year 1917, and if so, to what extent?"

6.—"What steps are taken to examine boats, launches and trains arriving in the Colony, for diseased and undesirable persons, and what measures are adopted to prevent their landing?"

7.—"In view of the serious depletion of the European Regular Police Force, will the Government take such immediate steps as may be possible during the War to increase the Force?"

8.—"Of what date and pattern are the revolvers supplied to the Regular Police Force, and are they not inferior to those used by the Naval Yard Police?"

9.—"What revolvers are issued to the Reserve Police Force and have they received any instruction and practice in the use of them?"

10.—"Are the Regular Police given a practice in revolver shooting?"

11.—"Has the Government sufficient truncheons at the various stations to arm all the Reserve Police Force in case of need?"

12.—"What are individual amounts of the pensions which the widows and dependents of those murdered in the late Gresson Street Raid are entitled to receive from the Government?"

13.—"Will the Government consider the advisability of immediately making a substantial money grant to supplement various local funds being raised to assist them?"

SOLICITOR WITHDRAWS.

Development in a Summary Court Case.

In the Summary Court yesterday before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, a claim was heard in which Wong Kien Shing, a compradore of 16, Queen's Road Central, sued the Wing Loong Company, coal merchants, of 60 Des Voeux Road Central, for \$960, being wages due from March 1915.

Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant. In opening the case Mr. Faithfull said that the claim was made under a rather curious document. The plaintiff brought the defendant and a Japanese firm together for the purpose of business, he being invited to assist, at a remuneration of the \$30 a month as long as business between the parties continued.

The plaintiff went into the box and stated that he was employed as interpreter, but had not done any interpreting since March 1915. Mr. Gardiner asked if this remuneration was to go on for life and plaintiff replied that it was to continue until the business finished.

Mr. Gardiner handed up a contract, one of the clauses for which was the payment by the defendant to the Japanese firm of a big deposit. He admitted that it was under this contract that he was to receive his remuneration and that this contract had never been put into operation.

His Lordship asked whether it was any good proceeding with the case as the plaintiff admitted that the defendant and the Japanese firm never did any business.

Replying to Mr. Faithfull plaintiff again admitted that no business passed but said that he claimed the remuneration for translating letters. Plaintiff further admitted that he had borrowed money from the defendant but had repaid it.

After this Mr. Faithfull signified that he would not proceed with the case. His client had not told him all the facts and then expected him to win the case. His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant.

COMPANY REPORT.

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.

The report to be presented to the meeting of shareholders of the above company, to be held on February 28, is as follows:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$135,291.74 and there remains a sum of \$124,649.75 at credit of Profit and Loss Account which it is recommended be appropriated as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$35,000.00; To pay a Dividend of 7 per cent. or 70 cents per share \$87,500.00; and To carry forward to the credit of next year's account \$2,149.75.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. S. H. Dodd, H. P. White and U. P. Oni retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith, who are eligible for re-appointment.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1918.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

UNCLAIMED WAR BONDS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—I am directed by the committee of the Our Day (18th October 1917) Drawing of War Bonds to forward for publication the resolution below.

"Concerning the two prizes of the value of \$24,000 and \$500 unclaimed under their respective tickets in the Drawing of War Bonds held on "Our Day" last October, it was resolved, it and as long as they continue unclaimed until the 10th October 1923, that they remain in the custody of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank invested as at present in local Government 6 per cent. War Loan Bonds, or in such other manner as the Bank shall consider most beneficial to either, or both of the objects in view on "Our Day," namely the British Red Cross Society and Imperial War funds; and that the Bank be authorised to pay over the capital and accrued interest to the Society on the said date."

Yours etc.,

E. R. HALLIFAX.

Hongkong February 19.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

Sir.—Kindly allow me the use of your columns to correct a statement in your issue of Monday 18th instant.

Your representative was evidently misinformed for he wrote to report:—"The B. H. Y. C. crew having trained for a three-quarter mile by request of the V. R. C., and the crew agreed to row the mile at the last moment, a fact which made the race all the more hard."

The distance of the race in question, the Inter-club Race, was fixed for a mile at a meeting of the Regatta Committee, held some time previous to the Regatta. Messrs. V. F. F. Smith and H. Northey representing the B. H. Y. C. were present at the meeting and there was no question raised, absolutely, as to the race being under a mile. The V. R. C. did not also request the B. H. Y. C. to train for a three-quarter mile race.

Apologising for intruding upon valuable space and enclosing my card.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

OLD ETOMIAN.

Hongkong, February 20.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parade.
All ranks, other than those on duty on that day, will parade at Caroline Road, Causeway Bay on Friday next, February 22nd. Fall in Column of Sections, facing tramway terminus, at 5.35 p.m. Uniform with helmets. Constables will wear mushroom tops (and not spikes) with helmets.

Six trams will leave Queen's Statue (Opposite Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Members will board these independently and proceed to Causeway Bay.

Trams for the return journey will leave Causeway Bay at about 6.45 p.m.

Staff Inspectors McEwen and MacKenzie will attend. Others are exempted.

Mounted section will fall in at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Helmets, chains, spikes, truncheons and belts.

Crime Reports.

All ranks are directed as far as possible to keep themselves in touch with the information posted at Headquarters Club.

Anniversary.

The Subscription Dinner, arranged in connection with the above will take place at the City Hall on Saturday, March 2nd. Subscription \$2. Invitations to non-members of the Police Reserve Force may be applied for to Mr. J. H. Noronha, Credit Foncier d'Extremes Orient, Princes Building, 105 House Street. Subscription list will close on Wednesday, February 27th.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Report for January.

The report of the above guild for January is as follows:—

City Hall Work Party (Under Mrs. Stabb), one case was sent to the 48th Hospital Alexandria, and 3 cases sent to Bombay for Mesopotamia. For Alexandria:—10 mufflers, 1 pair of socks, 22 pillow, 26 vests, 43 bedjackets, 24 eye bandages, 2 mosquito nets, 27 abdominal belts, 4 caps, 7 dca. handkerchiefs, 37 pairs of pyjamas, 11 shrouds, 4 reversible bedjackets, 2 surgical suits, 6 gauze veils, 17 pairs of slippers, 12 tray covers, 34 milk covers, 15 head bandages, 24 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bedboots, 12 bangles, 1 bangle. For Bombay:—5 pillows, 108 vests, 78 bedjackets, 24 eye bandages, 40 mosquito nets, 411 dca. handkerchiefs, 66 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shrouds, 6 reversible bedjackets, 5 surgical suits, 13 pairs of slippers, 36 tray covers, 12 milk covers, 9 head bandages, 20 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bedboots, 78 shirts, old linen and playing cards.

"Our Little Bit Society" (Under Mrs. Green). To Hon. Supt., Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Case No. 11:—805 roller bandages, 60 dca. vests, 43 white woollen belts, 91 white woollen caps, 30 pairs white woollen bed socks, 3 quilts, 3 pillows, 60 pairs slippers, 7 floor cloths, and 1 lot magazines. Case No. 12:—171 roller bandages, 150 suits pyjamas, and 60 dca. vests. Case No. 13:—720 roller bandages, 99 dca. vests and 82 suits dca. pyjamas. Case No. 14:—19 pairs stretcher boots, 40 suits pyjamas, 30 sleeveless sweaters, 50 pairs socks, 62 pairs mittens, 30 milk covers, 38 woollen mufflers, 64 white woollen caps, 2 quilts, 2 pillows and 1 lot magazines. For distribution to local troops:—120 khaki handkerchiefs and 200 woollen mufflers.

Union Church Work Party (Under Mrs. Macintosh). To Senior Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia:—565 roller bandages, 35 suits pyjamas, 101 shirts, 14 vests, 158 pairs socks, 69 mufflers, 19 pairs mittens, 14 helmets, 16 pairs knee caps, 23 wool caps, 7 trench sweaters, 36 milk covers, 101 handkerchiefs, eye bandages, 6 pair slippers, 14 scrubbers and 12 mops.

Naval and Dockyard (Under Mrs. Sandeman):—8 shirts, 13 vests, 4 pairs pyjamas, 18 socks, 47 mufflers, 5 pillows, 1 helmet and 3 caps.

Catholic Women's League (Under Miss Loureiro):—23 pairs socks, 6 pairs bed socks, 43 mufflers, 34 knitted scrubbers, 42 knitted floor scrubbers, 42 khaki handkerchiefs, 87 food covers, 40 dca. gauze swabs and 2,124 roller bandages.

Italian Convent:—11 mufflers. Wesleyan Church Working Party (Under Mrs. Robinson):—20 towels, 29 shirts, 37 pairs socks, 168 handkerchiefs, 3 vests, 1 scrubber, 1 pair surgical socks, 1 pair mittens and 28 mufflers; also 78 mufflers for local troops.

U.S.R.C. Branch, Kowloon (Under Mrs. Keigwin):—1,066 roller bandages, 11 capelins, 600 swabs, 20 shell swabs, 2 shrouds, 15 wool caps, 12 balsalava helmets, 67 mufflers, 13 wool socks, 5 pairs surgical stockings, 2 vests, 2 cardigan jackets and 31 scrubbers; also 11 mufflers, socks, vests, cardigan jackets, and balsalava helmets given to local troops.

Helen May Institute (Under Mrs. Jordan):—1,500 roller bandages, 5 head bandages, 2 many tail bandages, 3 pairs stockings, 479 swabs, 22 mufflers and 840 pigarettes (sent in December).

Peak Club War Work Party (Under Mrs. Sutherland):—450 roller bandages, 98 many tail bandages and 678 swabs.

Kowloon Unit Workers (Under Mrs. Young). To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, London S.E.:—45 pieces of men's clothing. To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9 South Moton Street, London W. 2:—27 pieces of children's clothing, made from material supplied by the War Charities and 2 woollen bonnets by a member of the K. U. W. To Mrs. Levey, Vice President.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

Alteration of Rules.

A special general meeting of the Society of St. George, Hongkong, was held in the City Hall last night, a fairly large number of members attending.

Mr. F. H. Holyoak presided. The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That rule 5 of the society shall be changed from:—The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of seven members elected at each ordinary Annual General Meeting; together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until the next ordinary Annual General Meeting. At meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum.

To:—The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of twelve members elected at each ordinary Annual General Meeting; together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until next ordinary Annual General Meeting. At meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum. A ballot was then taken for the election of five additional members to the committee. The following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. J. W. Graham, W. A. Dowley, A. G. Copin, M. S. Northcote, and H. W. Looker. This was all the business.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent under date of February 19 writes as follows:—The Russian Consul on the Shamen, representing a number of persons, has made a protest to the Tushan against the local Government having appropriated the salt revenue for other purposes, declaring that this revenue is the security for foreign loans borrowed by the Chinese Government, and what the local Government has done will violate the national trust. He expresses the hope that the appropriation will be reversed.

The military Government, after taking over the civil law courts in Canton, has communicated to other south-west provinces that they should follow suit, and if their consideration be favourable the Government will send representatives at an appointed time to take over the control.

Lau Kai-Ching, the officer in charge of the German prisoners camp at Fong Chuen, has reported that a certain German missionary had taken a boat for Shamen, and then to Sun Chuen and Ching Yuen district; and that he had returned. The Superintendent of Police in a reply has instructed the officer to notify the Dutch Consul.

It is reported that the Civil Governor of Kwangsi has left his post and at present his whereabouts are unknown.

All the commanders in the west, owing to the fact that General Lung Chai kwong's troops are continually arriving, are urging the Government to send more troops and ammunition to them.

S. S. F. A. Honkion Branch, Britannia Street, London, North:—40 pieces of women's & children's clothing. To Miss Wragge, Maurice Hostel, 114 Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton, N. 1:—46 pieces of women's & children's clothing.

St. Alban's, Hoxton, N. 1:—46 pieces of women's & children's clothing.

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THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVEST.

Some Interesting Figures.

Chicago, December 27.—A world's wheat crop of around 3,000,000,000 bushels, estimated for the season of 1917, is the smallest since sixteen years ago, when it was 2,955,000,000 bushels. In estimating, however, the world's wheat production under existing conditions, with the leading Powers in Europe at war, the result is little more than a wild guess. In fact, an estimate of the world's wheat crop is a guess at all times. Those who specialise in making up these statistics have never agreed to any extent. This is shown in the wide variation in the figures issued by different interests, and called "final."

In the past three years all returns have been difficult to secure, especially from the Central Powers, as those Powers have not cared to give the correct returns, and will not during the war's duration. Last year's crop is given by one statistician as 3,153,000,000 bushels, and by another 3,648,000,000 bushels. In 1915 it was placed at 4,595,000,000 bushels by one, while another estimated it 600,000,000 bushels less. In 1914, the year the war started, the crop was 3,752,000,000 bushels, according to one report, and 3,585,000,000 bushels by another. Returns from Russia never have been regarded as dependable at any time, as that country's system is too crude, and the country too large, for the methods employ in gathering data to bring even a fair approximation. Going back to 1913, there were 4,092,000,000 bushels, the difference in the two sets of figures being only 125,000,000 bushels.

Outlook in Europe for the harvest next year is most uncertain. Weather conditions in most countries, with but few exceptions, have been unfavorable. Labor and seed grain has been scarce, and acreage in most countries is reduced. France's acreage is off 15 per cent. from last year, when a similar reduction was made. Italy has a shorter acreage for the same reason. Russia is an unknown quantity. Its harvest this year was unfavorable, owing to severe weather, and the loss of grain since harvest is said to have been enormous.

Latest estimates on the Argentine harvest, now about completed, is 132,000,000 bushels, compared with 113,000,000 bushels last year. Australian acreage is estimated 25 per cent. short. Recent rains there have impeded harvest, and great quantities of the stock there have been lost through operations of rats and mice, which destroyed enough of the high-priced grain and caused a sufficient loss to have constructed an elevator system there with sufficient capacity to have stored all the wheat and made the loss negligible. Latest reports from stocks there at 115,000,000 bushels. India has a good promise, and fair stocks are held.

In the United States the estimated winter wheat crop is 649,000,000 bushels, compared with 418,000,000 bushels harvested this year. Condition at the beginning of December was the lowest on record, but storage is the largest. Irrespective of the low condition of 78.2 per cent., the average winter wheat in large enough to admit of the average loss of the past ten years, 4,470,000 acres, or 10.6 per cent., and still leave 34,470,000 acres for harvest. With a yield of 15 bushels an acre, or two-thirds of a bushel less than harvested this year, and 15 bushels under the five-year average, there would be 517,000,000 bushels for harvest. Active preparations are under way for the largest seeding of spring wheat known. With favorable weather in the spring, labour and seed wheat will be available to plant the wheat in the American Northwest, as well as in the Canadian section, to surpass all other years. The effect of the low wheat on the North American continent is not yet known, but it is believed to have a great effect on the people at home and the armies and allies abroad.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Chinese Oil Wells.
Oil wells covering an area of thirteen li square have been found at (Shan) 350 li from Peking and application for license to work these wells has been made by a rich native of the province.

Formosan Sugar Crop.
It is feared that the sugar crop in Formosa for next season will suffer a heavy decrease. The first forecast issued last summer, held out a very bright prospect, putting the probable yield at 7,500,000 piculs. Subsequent forecasts have shown a progressive decrease, and at the beginning of this month the estimate was 5,800,000 piculs. The latest forecast is 5,300,000 piculs. This shows a decrease of 2,200,000 piculs on the first estimate and of 1,500,000 piculs on the second.

Mining Industry in Korea.
Unprecedented activity in the mining industry was witnessed in Korea during last year. This was due to the extraordinary advance in the price of minerals used for military purposes. According to an official report, the total number of applications filed with the authorities for mining concessions in Korea during the year was 6,740 of which 1,237 were sanctioned. These figures represent nearly the double of those for the preceding year. As to the minerals produced and exported during last year, an export of 2,086,000 and 1,526,000 in tungsten and antimony was witnessed, showing an increase of 447,689 in the former and 949,341 in the latter as against the preceding year. On the other hand the output of gold greatly decreased in amount on account of many petty mine-owners turning their attention to the working of more lucrative mines. During last year, the export of gold decreased by about six million yen as compared with the previous year.

Self-Supply of Wool.
The Japan Chronicle says:—With a view to making Japan self-sufficient in regard to supplies of wool, the Government has set aside in the Budget for the next financial year a sum of ¥302,658 as a fund for the encouragement of sheep-rearing. According to an explanation made in the Diet by the authorities concerned the sheep at present in Japan are not of good stock, being bred from those imported as far back as the early year of Meiji. Moreover, their number is only 3,300 or 3,400, and the annual output of wool is not more than 10,000 lbs. The Government contemplates importing 500 head in the next financial year or 4,500 head in all in seven years. These and their offspring will be cheaply supplied to farmers. The plan of the Government is not to establish large pastures for rearing sheep, but to encourage sheep-rearing as a secondary work for farmers.

Sulphate of Ammonia and Nitrate.
The debate on the Rice Exchange has had the effect of causing a slump in the fertilizer market, says the Japan Chronicle. Since the latter part of last year the fertilizer market has been on the up-grade, what with the arrival of the demand season, increased orders, the high price of beans, and last but not least important of all, the steady advance in the price of wheat and rice. The action taken by the Government for the first time in applying the Regulations for the Control of Prices to the rice market has caused all future contracts to be wound up, and this has instantly and visibly affected the fertilizer market. The first sign of the effect was the cancellation of orders, and prices have declined by about ¥5 from the figures quoted before the debate on the Rice Exchange. Present quotations for sulphate of ammonia are ¥350 for delivery in February and March, ¥345 for delivery in April, May and June, and ¥320 for delivery between July and December. Nitrate is quoted at ¥235 for spot delivery, and at ¥220 for February delivery. It will be seen that the longer ahead the deliveries, the lower are the quotations. A further decline is expected.

NATIONAL HOUSING SCHEME.

Better Houses and Higher Rents.

The technical conference set up by the National Housing and Town Planning Council recently submitted to the Local Government Board its interim report on the problems likely to present themselves for solution in housing and town planning at the close of the war. The conference took as the basis of their inquiries the statement by Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, that the number of houses likely to be built by the State for the working classes in the first year after the war was 300,000 (for England and Wales). This estimate does not cover the pressing needs of Scotland.

The report says it will be necessary at the close of the war to ask the tenants of the new houses to pay higher rents than those current before the war. For this reason the new houses must be made attractive, to be well worth the extra rent charged. The following points to be observed in all plans adopted by local authorities for cottage building are presented—

The houses should be broad rather than deep, to secure ample light.
Back extensions are better avoided; all the rooms should be brought under the main roof.
Three bedrooms should be provided in all the new houses. The houses should, as a rule, be provided with parlours.

Each house should have a bath, with hot water.
Ample window space should be given and windows carried as near to the ceiling as possible.

A layer of concrete, or other approved impervious material, should be laid under all floors to prevent damp rising, and a proper damp-proof course should be provided to all walls.

The level of the ground floor should be above the level of the ground immediately surrounding.

The assistance of women with close knowledge of household economy, should be sought in regard to details of interior construction, such as the design of the stairs, the provision of cupboards, larders, and storage accommodation.

The report recommends that the Government should be advised to lend or grant money "only when the 'lay-out' of the estate or area, on which the housing scheme is to be carried out, meets with the approval of the Local Government Board, has been prepared on town planning lines, and is in conformity with a general outline town plan for that portion of the district of which the housing scheme forms a part."

In rural planning the report urges the Government to make conditions of housing loans and grants-in-aid for rural housing schemes as follows:—(1) That there shall be a proper 'lay-out' scheme submitted; (2) open spaces shall be provided; (3) cottage gardens, of not less than one-eighth of an acre per cottage; and (4) careful grouping for future extensions.

An investigation is recommended to ascertain what steps (if any) can be taken to keep the brickmaking industry alive, so that sufficient stocks of bricks may be available at the close of the war. Measures of the most vigorous kind should be taken to secure a great increase in the cutting and seasoning of timber in various areas of probable supply.

Fine Family Record.

Hackney Borough Council recently decided to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barrett, of Ladbroke Grove, who have eight sons serving in the Army and a ninth about to join. Of the eight five have been wounded, and one has received a commission and is about to receive the Military Cross.

THE GUNS OF LONDON.

A Visit in Raid-Time.

Mark Allerton writes in the Observer as follows—

The guns of London are shy and unobtrusive. I know a man who lived for long quite close to two of them who did not know that they were his neighbours until one night the noise of them brought the pictures from his walls, and he thought they were Zeppelin bombs.

Hundreds of people must every day pass one of London's principal gun stations, and say to themselves that it is absurd that an able-bodied man should be set as sentry outside a wooden paling, and that it is high time the Government realised that there is a war on.

Yet behind that wooden paling there are but where men spend their days and nights, queer instruments that read the riddle of moonlight nights—instruments that I could not describe even if I were allowed to do so—charts of the heavens, shells, and high explosives enough to raise London from the ground and—guns.

The guns do not look impressive—a vegetable which the gunners have raised in their spare time. When the guns are asleep they do not look like guns at all. One fancies that a small boy with a paint brush has been mischievously smearing himself on them. This, it was explained, is the gentle art of camouflage.

But when the gunner explains to you the mechanism of this gun of his you are—if you are a civilian, like myself, to whom war means something very inconvenient—that is happening something else—ready impressed. You find that at a touch of your little finger a vast gun will bow and sway and hurry and go through any number of graceful movements. Sitting at its side the gunner will gently caress it, and it never fails to do his bidding. He will tell us that the inch of sky that is reserved for its playground, and the gun will stretch up its neck ever so little, or maybe ever such a lot, and then that inch of sky—which is dear knows how many thousand square yards—will be lit up by a star of light, a star that spells danger for any unwelcome visitor.

I know how many guns there are in Greater London and how many men are needed to attend to their wants. I know how almost every day some new greeting is discovered for these visitors of ours, and how these new greetings must be practised and rehearsed; how the lessons of these new instruments have to be learnt; and how very marvellous are some of these new instruments. All this I should like to tell you, so that these notes might be really useful and informative, but I may not tell you, because the enemy may read the Observer, and we must not let the enemy know. All I can say is this: Since I have visited the guns no air raid will ever draw me from warm bed to the cellar. My roof is strong enough to resist a piece of a shell. My cellar is not strong enough to resist the direct hit of a bomb. So I am content to listen to the howling of London's shells, and to trust London's guns to drive the Goeths from over my roof.

When I hear this cry of the shells, however, I shall think of the guns I have seen—guns in a nasty temper, no longer sleeping under waterproof coverings, but with their long noses pointed dangerously in the sky, at an angle of about 75 degrees, guns sending out shells at the rate of about twenty every twenty-three seconds, guns getting red-hot, and around them labouring in the darkness men who were white-hot.

It began with the sharpening of a telephone bell. The next moment the O.C. had left off worrying because he could not remember a certain air in "Oh, Chin Oh." That very moment he was at the door of his hut, whistling and shouting at the same time. There was the hurrying of feet, the glimpse of a man in pyjamas, the glow of lights at the stations where messages were received and transmitted, the new dance of searchlights above, and the disciplined race of dark shadows below. Away in the distance there was the bump-bump of the anti-aircraft guns. There was also the tremendous crash of an exploding bomb and the shivering sound of broken glass.

I was wondering where I had put my tin hat, when there was a flash that blinded and an indescribable noise, and even as I wondered where that one had gone to, I realised that my gun—think of them as my guns, because I have spent five nights with them—my guns had become exceedingly cross. They could not send their messages of hate fast enough. Once they turned in my direction, and I incessantly fled. Away up in the sky were some tiny glow worms, the bursting shell, altogether too insignificant for the noise and clamour and flame down below. That was because a great moon had entered into competition with the bursting shell and the moon won.

For one minute continuously, for two minutes continuously, the guns sent out their streams of shells. Then another order, and they talked in, solemn, angrily, especially. Once I heard the drops of an aeroplane, but I saw no aeroplane. You cannot hope these nights to see an aeroplane. All you can do is to put up a barrier, and so secure is our barrier becoming that the other night, you remember, out of thirty visitors only three got through.

I don't want to brag about my gun—mine and yours—but, honestly, I think there is some cause for bragging. They are the very best guns that can be forged. They are manned by efficient runners. And they have headed off more than one determined attack. I read the other day that in a recent raid London's guns threw 22,000 shells into the sky. I do not know whether the figure is correct or not. At least, London's guns are ever ready to be busy. And as time goes on they will be still more ready to be busy.

My advice during an air raid is: Take care of the shell fragments and let the bombs take care of themselves. And, should you have time one of these nights for meditation in a tube don't forget that the London gunners are where the metal is falling, and the bombs most likely, and that they are sweating at the ovens for you and me.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 73 1/2 dis.

Chinese 10 " 74 1/2 "

Hongkong 20 cents c. 74 1/2 "

10 " 74 1/2 "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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Capital (Paid up) France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Farnet.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Économie et le Développement de l'Industrie et du Commerce en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 3352.

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

\$15,000,000

Silver \$18,500,000

Liability of \$33,500,000

Photographs \$15,000,000

COUNTS OF DIRECTORS:

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